

The Washington Times

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JUNE CIRCULATION

The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed daily during the month of June was as follows:

1.....	51,296	11.....	51,143
2.....	51,246	12.....	51,143
3.....	51,238	13.....	51,143
4.....	51,238	14.....	51,143
5.....	51,238	15.....	51,143
6.....	51,238	16.....	51,143
7.....	51,238	17.....	51,143
8.....	51,238	18.....	51,143
9.....	51,238	19.....	51,143
10.....	51,238	20.....	51,143
11.....	51,238	21.....	51,143
12.....	51,238	22.....	51,143
13.....	51,238	23.....	51,143
14.....	51,238	24.....	51,143
15.....	51,238	25.....	51,143
16.....	51,238	26.....	51,143
17.....	51,238	27.....	51,143
18.....	51,238	28.....	51,143
19.....	51,238	29.....	51,143
20.....	51,238	30.....	51,143
21.....	51,238	31.....	51,143
22.....	51,238	32.....	51,143
23.....	51,238	33.....	51,143
24.....	51,238	34.....	51,143
25.....	51,238	35.....	51,143
26.....	51,238	36.....	51,143
27.....	51,238	37.....	51,143
28.....	51,238	38.....	51,143
29.....	51,238	39.....	51,143
30.....	51,238	40.....	51,143
31.....	51,238	41.....	51,143
32.....	51,238	42.....	51,143
33.....	51,238	43.....	51,143
34.....	51,238	44.....	51,143
35.....	51,238	45.....	51,143
36.....	51,238	46.....	51,143
37.....	51,238	47.....	51,143
38.....	51,238	48.....	51,143
39.....	51,238	49.....	51,143
40.....	51,238	50.....	51,143
41.....	51,238	51.....	51,143
42.....	51,238	52.....	51,143
43.....	51,238	53.....	51,143
44.....	51,238	54.....	51,143
45.....	51,238	55.....	51,143
46.....	51,238	56.....	51,143
47.....	51,238	57.....	51,143
48.....	51,238	58.....	51,143
49.....	51,238	59.....	51,143
50.....	51,238	60.....	51,143
51.....	51,238	61.....	51,143
52.....	51,238	62.....	51,143
53.....	51,238	63.....	51,143
54.....	51,238	64.....	51,143
55.....	51,238	65.....	51,143
56.....	51,238	66.....	51,143
57.....	51,238	67.....	51,143
58.....	51,238	68.....	51,143
59.....	51,238	69.....	51,143
60.....	51,238	70.....	51,143
61.....	51,238	71.....	51,143
62.....	51,238	72.....	51,143
63.....	51,238	73.....	51,143
64.....	51,238	74.....	51,143
65.....	51,238	75.....	51,143
66.....	51,238	76.....	51,143
67.....	51,238	77.....	51,143
68.....	51,238	78.....	51,143
69.....	51,238	79.....	51,143
70.....	51,238	80.....	51,143
71.....	51,238	81.....	51,143
72.....	51,238	82.....	51,143
73.....	51,238	83.....	51,143
74.....	51,238	84.....	51,143
75.....	51,238	85.....	51,143
76.....	51,238	86.....	51,143
77.....	51,238	87.....	51,143
78.....	51,238	88.....	51,143
79.....	51,238	89.....	51,143
80.....	51,238	90.....	51,143
81.....	51,238	91.....	51,143
82.....	51,238	92.....	51,143
83.....	51,238	93.....	51,143
84.....	51,238	94.....	51,143
85.....	51,238	95.....	51,143
86.....	51,238	96.....	51,143
87.....	51,238	97.....	51,143
88.....	51,238	98.....	51,143
89.....	51,238	99.....	51,143
90.....	51,238	100.....	51,143

Total for month.....1,345,639
Daily average for month.....43,408

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (daily) during the month of June was 1,355,783, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 28, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for June to have been 48,421.

Sunday

The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of June was as follows:

1.....	48,022	11.....	48,022
2.....	48,022	12.....	48,022
3.....	48,022	13.....	48,022
4.....	48,022	14.....	48,022
5.....	48,022	15.....	48,022
6.....	48,022	16.....	48,022
7.....	48,022	17.....	48,022
8.....	48,022	18.....	48,022
9.....	48,022	19.....	48,022
10.....	48,022	20.....	48,022
11.....	48,022	21.....	48,022
12.....	48,022	22.....	48,022
13.....	48,022	23.....	48,022
14.....	48,022	24.....	48,022
15.....	48,022	25.....	48,022
16.....	48,022	26.....	48,022
17.....	48,022	27.....	48,022
18.....	48,022	28.....	48,022
19.....	48,022	29.....	48,022
20.....	48,022	30.....	48,022
21.....	48,022	31.....	48,022
22.....	48,022	32.....	48,022
23.....	48,022	33.....	48,022
24.....	48,022	34.....	48,022
25.....	48,022	35.....	48,022
26.....	48,022	36.....	48,022
27.....	48,022	37.....	48,022
28.....	48,022	38.....	48,022
29.....	48,022	39.....	48,022
30.....	48,022	40.....	48,022
31.....	48,022	41.....	48,022
32.....	48,022	42.....	48,022
33.....	48,022	43.....	48,022
34.....	48,022	44.....	48,022
35.....	48,022	45.....	48,022
36.....	48,022	46.....	48,022
37.....	48,022	47.....	48,022
38.....	48,022	48.....	48,022
39.....	48,022	49.....	48,022
40.....	48,022	50.....	48,022
41.....	48,022	51.....	48,022
42.....	48,022	52.....	48,022
43.....	48,022	53.....	48,022
44.....	48,022	54.....	48,022
45.....	48,022	55.....	48,022
46.....	48,022	56.....	48,022
47.....	48,022	57.....	48,022
48.....	48,022	58.....	48,022
49.....	48,022	59.....	48,022
50.....	48,022	60.....	48,022
51.....	48,022	61.....	48,022
52.....	48,022	62.....	48,022
53.....	48,022	63.....	48,022
54.....	48,022	64.....	48,022
55.....	48,022	65.....	48,022
56.....	48,022	66.....	48,022
57.....	48,022	67.....	48,022
58.....	48,022	68.....	48,022
59.....	48,022	69.....	48,022
60.....	48,022	70.....	48,022
61.....	48,022	71.....	48,022
62.....	48,022	72.....	48,022
63.....	48,022	73.....	48,022
64.....	48,022	74.....	48,022
65.....	48,022	75.....	48,022
66.....	48,022	76.....	48,022
67.....	48,022	77.....	48,022
68.....	48,022	78.....	48,022
69.....	48,022	79.....	48,022
70.....	48,022	80.....	48,022
71.....	48,022	81.....	48,022
72.....	48,022	82.....	48,022
73.....	48,022	83.....	48,022
74.....	48,022	84.....	48,022
75.....	48,022	85.....	48,022
76.....	48,022	86.....	48,022
77.....	48,022	87.....	48,022
78.....	48,022	88.....	48,022
79.....	48,022	89.....	48,022
80.....	48,022	90.....	48,022
81.....	48,022	91.....	48,022
82.....	48,022	92.....	48,022
83.....	48,022	93.....	48,022
84.....	48,022	94.....	48,022
85.....	48,022	95.....	48,022
86.....	48,022	96.....	48,022
87.....	48,022	97.....	48,022
88.....	48,022	98.....	48,022
89.....	48,022	99.....	48,022
90.....	48,022	100.....	48,022

Total for month.....1,345,639
Daily average for month.....43,408

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of June was 1,355,783, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during June, shows the net Sunday average for June to have been 41,766.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

Don't fail to unfurl "Old Glory" to the breeze tomorrow.

And right in the midst of hot weather and the tariff discussion up Lobs the problem of the House restaurant.

The municipal bathing beach was a mass of spluttering, fluttering, cool humanity yesterday, when more than 2,500 beneficiaries took a plunge.

At the present rate, to join the ranks of public school teachers in Washington is almost equivalent to buying the solitaire and sending out the cards.

"What a Washington Physician Told Me About" is not necessarily the title of a sensational sermon. It may be a sensible statement of fact as to the healthfulness of the District as a place of residence.

You complained about the heat yesterday, didn't you? But it was four degrees warmer in Des Moines, Kansas City, and Omaha, and six degrees warmer at Marquette. Think of that, and keep cool.

With the exception of Secretary Wilson, the President, the Vice President, and all his Cabinet are away from Washington for over four hours. Even the investigations have quieted down for a safe and sane holiday.

The news comes from Boston that 10,000 factory and mill workers are out of employment in New England. One of the chief advantages of residence in Washington is that these industrial depressions are unknown here.

Today is the last day for the youthful city lawyer to rehearse his Fourth of July speech, which he has been employed to deliver at the village celebration. It may be a hot day, but to the struggling barrister ten dollars is ten dollars.

Captain Chambers, head of the aeronautical bureau of the navy, has the distinction of being the first passenger to ride in the Government's new hydro-aeroplane. Dr. Zeff, president of the Washington Aero Club, was also given a mile ride.

Any Washington family that feels it isn't getting its money's worth at the public celebration of the safe and sane Fourth would make no mistake if it gathered all hands on the front lawn and listened to father read the Declaration of Independence.

Since the Sisson resolution has been introduced and given wide publicity, together with that Representative's insinuations of graft in connection with the purchase of the squares between the Capitol grounds and the Union Station plaza, the resolution should promptly be passed and the investigation be thorough.

The juvenile court begins its sixth year today. It has had 16 years of growing usefulness and success. Judge William H. De Laey had the probationers of the court at a Fourth of July celebration yesterday, which was the birthday of the court as well as of the nation. The only celebration of the court's birthday was a continuance of its work.

Washington may feel pardonable pride in the selection of another of her sons for a position of honor in the educational field. F. Barrett Prettyman, son of Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, presiding elder of the Washington district of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has been made principal of the Kensington, Md., grammar schools. Mr. Prettyman has just been graduated from Randolph-Macon College.

Secretary Meyer's new order, prohibiting officers and men of American navy yards showing everything they know to visitors, will strike the man in the road as being a case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The common gossip that our military "secrets" are known to the world is undoubtedly true, but they will probably continue to be known, even with the Naval Secretary's muzzle order in full blast.

The resident of the District today has something on the residents of the many American cities that still cling to the "unsafe and insane" Fourth of July celebration. He can go to bed tonight secure in the knowledge that he won't be bothered by the booming and snapping of firecrackers. Furthermore, he knows that tomorrow night he will not be mourning the loss of a son, daughter, brother, or sister who got too close to a giant cracker or a toy cannon. Washington has set a magnificent example with its "safe and sane"

THE UNION PACIFIC MERGER DECISION.

It is decidedly to be hoped that the decision of the circuit court for the Eighth circuit, in the Union Pacific merger case, will be sustained by the Supreme Court.

That case was inaugurated under the Sherman act to disintegrate the Union Pacific, or Harriman system, with particular reference to forcing the Union Pacific to relinquish its control of the Southern Pacific and the Los Angeles, San Pedro and Salt Lake.

Should these properties be pried apart, there is no logical reason why several other important systems in the country should not be treated in the same way. There should be sharp distinction between railroad consolidations brought about merely for the suppression of competition, and those which make for better service without injury to the public.

In its beginnings, the anti-trust act was not intended to be applied to railroads. It was designed for rigorous application to industrial trusts. How strangely our system of judicial interpretation sometimes works, is shown by the fact that the courts promptly turned this whole legislation upside down: they refused to sustain it as against industrial trusts in the Knight case, while they applied it with vigor as against railroads, in the Traffic Association and Northern Securities cases.

So for the first twenty years of its existence the law was interpreted in a way directly antagonistic to the intent of its framers. This good year 1911 has seen the former malinterpretations at last straightened out. In the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases the Knight decision has been wiped off the books, and the act has been invoked in most drastic fashion against the industrial trusts; while in the Harriman merger case we have a decision which seems to point the way back to the legislative intent, by refusing to apply the act to railroads.

The country will be safe enough, as to railroad consolidations, in view of the firm establishment of the legislative policy. There ought to be effective control of capitalization. That accomplished, it would be safe to let the railroads out from under the anti-trust act's shadow.

DEATH OF EUGENE WARE A LOSS TO LETTERS.

The death of Eugene Ware removes one of the brightest and most original members of the coterie who have given Kansas a high place in the world of letters.

He distinguished himself in the civil war and won applause as a lawyer and orator. For a brief period he was in public life. As pension commissioner under President Roosevelt he became well known in Washington, where his striking personality and unconventional views attracted a great deal of attention.

But it is as "Ironquill," and the author of the "rhymes" associated with the name, that he will be best remembered. Judged by the strictest literary standards, they were but level parting flights, and yet for that very reason they appeal more directly to the great heart of the masses.

The homely philosophy and sustaining optimism of "The Washwoman's Friend" marked the skill of the true artist in the ability to lift what so easily might have been burlesque to a place on the borderland of tears. The most celebrated of his "rhymes," it was but one of the many happy conceits which have given him a unique place in our literature.

Time was when there seemed a kind of incongruity in the idea that anything in the nature of literature could come out of Kansas, and as men like Ingalls, Ed Howe, Walt Mason, and William Allen White caught the national ear, surprise deepened into admiration until the Sunflower State has become a very center of literary tradition. The withery of Ingalls is still remembered, although his voice is still. Howe rests on his laurels. The Emporia Gazette, however, is still rich with the daily contributions of Mason and White. Eugene Ware has long enjoyed full fellowship in this magic circle. Washington mourns him as a man as well as a poet, and his work, ambitious though it be, will long be remembered.

THE CAPTIVE RUEF CELEBRATES LIBERTY.

Dramatic circles will be pleased with the information that a recruit has been found in the person of Abe Ruef, former Warwick of Frisco politics. A delicious farce has just come from his pen, which is to be presented to a small but select audience of his fellow-lodgers in St. Quentin's penitentiary tomorrow.

His love of freedom is perhaps intensified by the restrictions of his present surroundings. If this little composition comes as fresh and spontaneous from the heart as one would expect, it ought to be a palpable hit. Viewed from another angle, the pining captive is just the man to whom liberty would appeal as the raw material for a farce.

However that may be, the former boss is living up to his reputation in making the most of his opportunities, in spite of a hard environment. The facile descent from a strut to a lock-

step, from the dainties of San Francisco restaurants to the wholesome but commonplace cookery of St. Quentin's, would have damped the ardor of a less buoyant spirit. He would have spent his colorless hours with his head in his hands, reflecting upon the vanity of human greatness. Drifting into literature as a means of retribution, he would have poured out his brooding soul in blank verse tragedies or problem novels to deepen the general gloom.

Not so the cheerful litterateur of St. Quentin's. His cell is narrow and his outlook dark. Humming a merry tune to the effect that "Stone walls do not a prison make," or "My mind to me a kingdom is," he sets to work to illuminate the dull precincts with some of the coruscations of his own mind. Having evolved something bright and catchy, he proceeds to have it staged. The material was limited from which to draw his cast of characters. Those who entered there were supposed to have left their character behind. It is a difficult matter to stage a play where every player is temperamentally and artistically fitted for the part of the villain. A great deal depends on the plot, even in a farce, and of this we have no hint, beyond the fact that it celebrates Independence Day in a vague sort of way, but those who know Ruef feel sure that after a life of interesting fertility he has not fallen down on a little thing like a plot. If tomorrow's performance